金属-血清蛋白的结构研究 3: Ni^2^+离子诱导的HSA和BSA的缓慢构象变化

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摘要 用紫外光谱观察到Ni^2^+离子与人或牛血清白蛋白相互作用有显著的滞后效应,

表明Ni^2^+离子的结合可以诱导人或牛血清白蛋白发生从对Ni^2^+离子有较弱亲和力至较强亲和力构象态的缓慢变化(T-R转化);这一构象变化为试样的旋光能力随时间变化进一步证实;测得并讨论了这一构象变化的速度常数和活化参数;推测这一构象变化可能主要发生在蛋白质的IA亚区,并且很可能是一种促使IA亚区变得更加开放的"绞链式运动"。 关键词 紫外分光光度法 镍 血清蛋白 滞后效应

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# Structural studies on metal-serum albumin 3: Slow conformational transition of HSA and BSA induced by $Ni^2^+$ ion

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**Abstract** A notable hysteretic effect has been observed in the interaction of Ni^2^+ ion with human or bovine serum albumin using UV-Visible spectrometry, which shows that the binding of Ni^2^+ ion can induce a slow transition of HSA and BSA from the conformation of weaker affinity for Ni^2^+ ion to the one of stronger affinity (T-R transition). This conformational transition is supported by the time-dependence of the optical rotation of the samples. The rate constants and activation parameters of these transitions have been measured and discussed. It is inferred that such a conformational transition may mainly occur in the IA subdomain of the proteins, and is likely to be a "hinged movement", which makes the IA subdomain become more open.

**Key words** <u>ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</u> <u>NICKEL</u> <u>SERUM PROTEINS</u> <u>HYSTERETIC EFFECTS</u>

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